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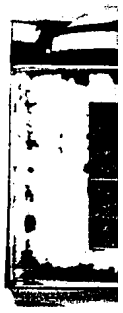

CONSTRUCTION OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE AND TURPENTINE PLANTS; NEW PROCESSING METHODS ADOPTED IN CHINA

[Summary: A potassium chlorate plant is being constructed in the Dairen-Port Arthur area which will produce three times as much as the largest existing plant in China. A chemical factory under construction Hangchow [not named] has revised the production plan of turpentine to increase it eight-fold. High-grade carbon black is being produced by the Fu-shun Mining Bureau's chemical plant using gas collected from the mine shafts. The Chemical Research Office of the Ministry of Geology has discovered a new "water flow" method of analyzing ore.]

POTASSIUM CHLORATE PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN DAIREN-PORT ARTHUR AREA -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

A modern plant is being constructed in the Dairen-Port Arthur area for large-scale production of potassium chlorate. When completed, it will produce three times as much as the largest existing potassium chlorate plant in China. This complicated plant will process raw material through ten different stages to obtain the finished product.

PRODUCTION PLAN FOR TURPENTINE INCREASED EIGHT-FOLD -- Shanghai, Hua-hsueh Shih-chieh, Jan 53

The production plan for turpentine at the chemical factory now under construction in Hangchow [not named] was increased eight-fold over the original plan as a result of improvements and changes suggested by Soviet Technician Vinogradov (Wei-no-ko-la-tao-fu). The furfural process was abandoned in preference to the oxalic acid process in manufacturing turpentine. Since the oxalic acid process requires a high grade of raw materials, Vinogradov introduced the Soviet "falling" method of collecting rosin, which is superior to the American-European "rising" method and the former Chinese "earth" method. With this new "falling" method, the trees can produce for 10 or more years, and yield rosins with up to 30 percent oil spirits of turpentine. The resinates contained in the rosin are very corrosive to most metals, thus it was originally intended to use lead and stainless steel in the plant's equipment. However, since the supply of these two metals is extremely critical in China because of their consumption in the defense industries, cement-lined sheet iron is used in their place.

FU-SHUN MINING BUREAU CHEMICAL PLANT PRODUCES HIGH-GRADE CARBON BLACK -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

The chemical plant of the Fu-shun Mining Bureau has produced high grade carbon black with gas collected from the mine shafts. Experiments were started in August 1952. In January 1953, several new production methods were introduced to lower the cost and raise the quality of production. By 1955, the entire plant will be completely mechanized and expanded.

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CHEMICAL RESEARCH OFFICE DISCOVERS NEW METHOD FOR ANALYZING ORE -- Shanghai, Hua-hsueh Shih-chieh, Mar 53

Workers of the Ministry of Geology's Chemical Research Office have discovered a rapid, hand-operated, "water flow" method for analyzing ore. Under the old method, one man was capable of taking only five samples of copper ore a day; now, an eight-man section can take 270 samples in a 7 1/2-hour shift.

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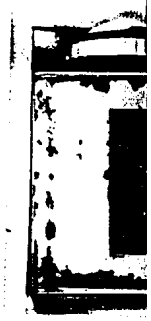

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